# TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

WHT THEODOGE RENEMBERS AND FORGETS.

CIVIL WAR WANTED IN NEW ORLEANS.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR IN PLOBIDA.

VICTORIA WOOD HULL ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Revolution Quelled in Venezuela -Missionaries in Turkey-The New Tariff in Havana-The Darien Surveying Parties Search. ing for a Depression in the Isthmus-General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- Notwithstanding the rainy weather this morning, the Brooklyn Univ Court room was filled with people. Mrs. Telton, accompanied only by Mrs. Anna C. Field, and de fendant and his wife were present. Tilton's cross-examination was continued as follows:

I have no copy of the draft of the tripartite agreement. [Handed a pamphlet, I I do not know whether this is a copy of the original draft, though it purports to be. I could not swear that this is the exact phrasequery of the swear that this is the exact phraseology of the original draft. I think that the tripartite cove-nant, as put in my hands for signature, wat in the handwriting of Samuel Wilkeson, and I have an impression that the draft was written by him, too, I thick the original draft was read to me in Moulton's study, in the presence of Mr. Claffin, Wilkeion and Moulton and myself. I could not say whother this was a chance meeting. My recollection is that a day or so after that I said to Claffin that if Bowen signed the agreement

I WOULD SIGN IT TWENTY TIMES OVER.

I expressed my belief then that Bowen would not sign the covenant. I picked up a pen, and made a motion with my hand as if signing the paper, and then stated if Bowen would attach his name to if, I would sign it as often as they desired. Witness went on to explain that on a more extended examination of the agreement he saw the paragraph he was asked to sign, and, as it was not in the terms he desired, he retured to attach his name to it unless it was modified in some degree. He said I do not remember reading all the document, but I read the paragraph relating to Bowen, when I uttered this exclamation. The witness continued: What prevented my signing it then was because Bowen's hanse was not attached to the clause prepared for him. I expressed my willingar a to sign if, but did not signify my intention. I do not remember any person saying 1 WOULD SIGN IT TWENTY TIMES OVER.

"PONT SIGN IT FIRST, as Bowen may not sign it." My impression is that Moulton said he thought Bowen would not sign it, and Claifin, clinching his hand, said: "Bowen has got to sign it." I saw the paper again when I was expected to sign; I think I saw it in Wilkeson's office, in what was then the North Pacific railroad office; I do not remember if I called for it; I do not know whether it was Wilkeson's office for me to sign or my processed draft that was: t W I e nson that occuring I do not remember the date when the draft came

member that I signed it at this interview, but I remember the parties were not together when they signed; I think, however, that Howen signed first, I second, and issecher last, signing over my name; this paper was not executed in duplicate, but only one copy was signed; Wilke, on had several copies prepared for publication; this signed copy was given to Horace B. Claffin; I do not know if any pers n

WAS PRESENT WHEN I SIGNED IT: possibly Moulton may have been there, but I d not remember the place or time at which thi paper was signed; I think I got the check from

\* ARBITRATION WAS AGREED UPON

slips were struck of at two different times.

i LOANED NR. JOHN HARMON

one of these slips before the Woodhuil publication. I never remember saying to Harmon that I did not care what he did with it. I committed it to his care to use as might seem best to him in his discretion. A reporter of the Brooklyn Aegie wanted it, and I put it in Harrison's hands to be given to him if he (Harrison) judged it right. This slip was published about five or six months after this in the Eegle. 'Twas threatened to be published in the Eegle before this, and I went down to the effice to have it suppressed. I do not understand that the copy given to Harmon was the means of this publication. I heard that Beecher showed the tripartite agreement to Mr. Kinsella, which was the reasen of the sublication in the Eagle. I do not know where Harmon's slip is now, but I think 'twas returned with Harmon's letter. There are only four copies, either complete or incomplete, of this slip that I know of. I never passed but

of. I never parsed but
ONE NIGHT AT MRS. WOODHULL'S
house, but generally left there about if at night:
I never remained in her house till the small
hours: I went through the house on one occasion
with her and found that all the rooms were bare with her and found that all the rooms were bare except the room she occupied with her husband; this was shortly after my acquaintance with her, on the lower floor only the parlor was fursished; she told me her house had been called a house of fill repute, and she took me through it to show me it was a bare, empty house; that was one of the cir-cumstances that led me to believe SHE WAS A TRADUCED WOMAN;

I never heard that it was refurnished during the period of my acquantance with her; I do not remember that any letters or papers came into my hands from Moulton after the Bacon publication; I went to him before my sworn statement was prepared, and asked to see some of the papers in his possession; I never copied or received copies of any of these documents which were in Moulton's possession, for he was very angry when I asked, and retured me. [Witness had a lew papers in his band, which be hunded to Mr. Evarts, and said; I This is the first draft of the true story, and is all I have been able to find.

Mr. Evarts then read portions of the

HTRUM STORY,"

and saked witness if he remembered the parts read. The reply was generally that he did not remember the phrasology, as it was so long ago, but he was of the opinion that in substance his statement was the same as given by the counsel. Fullerion objected to the reading of this paper, and getting it into evidence.

Judge Neilson ruled that Evartz could continue his reading, and it was resumed at the point where the interruption occurred. At certain points in this reading the witness requested Judge Neilson to instruct him what answers he should make to question if he had written so and so a couple of years ago. His memory of what he had written so long sgo was not very clear, and he did not wish unwittingly to swear a take outh. The witness was, at his own request, allowed to say if what was read to him was like or slenlar in any degree to what he had written in his statement at that time, and Mr. Evarts resumed his questions, to nearly all of which he got answers that witness

If I did say so I must have been "chaffing,"
The court then adjourned, Mr. Evaris anneuncing that he would close the cross-examination to-morrow merning.

cant Threat.
(From Woodbull & Claffin's Weekly.) In reply to the many who are somewhat ac in reply to the many who are somewhat ac-qualited with the basis of the facts regarding the relations that existed between Mr. Tilton and myself, and who are insisting that I shall not rest another moment under the insinuations cast

one more deeply interested than anybody else, and if I can afford to wait for my justification, others can surely afford to do so with me. I am

and if I can afford to wait for my justification, others can surely afford to do so with me. I am aware now indignant many of my friends reel on account of the slurs cast upon me, and through me upon the cause of social rection by Mr Tilton. But I have learned that the laws of immutable justice always eventually bring the truth and the right uppermost; and I can better afford to let them run their course than to possibly abort their purposes by attempting to interfere to forestall their judgment.

I decided before the trial began to not interfere in any manner with its progress. If Mr. Tilton thinks that, with the rendering of the verdict, this case will be concluded as will learn his error possibly too late to avert the doom that he is inviting upon his head. The infinitely greater and more important part of this case will be undecided when the trial shall have closed. It is in the verdict that shall follow the one which this court shall reader that I am chiefly concerned. The mere present is nothing when compared with the infinite inture. He may struggle now to make the shadows he has cast upon my name and in the heavier and darker; but when he shall stand unvailed, as stand he shall, he will blush as deeply for his present efforts as he now pretends to for what has passed.

After this trial is closed, I shall have a plain, simple statement of facts to make, to which there is set forth the truth in detail about all that has occured since the 22d day of May, 1811, in which any of the parties to this scandal were involved. That statement will be all that is required to confirm the truth or expess the falsity of Mr. Tilton's testimony regarding his relationship with me. Wait patiently for it as I shall wait to give it.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

### SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

C. W. Jones, Democrat, Elected in Florida-Uncertainty Elsewhere. FLORIDA-ONLY ONE RECUSANT BEFURLICAN.

[Special to The National Republican.] Charles W. Jones, State Administration Demo-crat, was elected by Democrats, Independents,

[By Associated Press.]
TALLAMASSEE, FLA., Feb.11.—C. W., Jones, Dem 40: Bisbee, Rad., 25; rest scattering. Jones had h unanimous support of the Democrats and In-dependent Republicans.

MINNESOTA. MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Feb. 11.—All political factions in the Legislature held caucases to a late hour last night without prriving at any decisive conclusions. The Ramsey men demanded of the Davis men, but falled to obtain, a categorical answer to the propositions previously rubanitted, to withdraw both Ramsey and Davis, and that all Republicane agree to go into caucus and nominate some man on whom all can unite. The Davis men are red to have sort word to the Democratis that if a collition is to be effected it must be done at once, as ancer to-day Davis would be withdrawn.

at once, as anot to-day Davis would be wise-drywn.

The Democratic responded by proposing a strong Democratic platform, based on the Democratic platform of New York and Minnesota last fall, and, finally, the platform which angus Cameron was elected on in Wisconsin. To this no decisive answer was vouchsafed. The Democrats will hold another cascus to-hight.

The sixteenth joint build taken to-day was without significance. Ramsey had 44, Lochren 46 and Davis 33; scattering about same as usual. LOUISIANA.

#### A Red-Het Democrat Wants More Civil War as an Offset to Civil Rights.

(Special to The Republican.)
New Ohleans, Feb. 11.—The Bulletin, in a louble-leaded editorial this morning, urges the Democrats of the West and South to prepare for civil war. It calls upon the Confederate soldiers of the South to continue to put aside arms and munitions—this time for a prolonged campaign. The passage of the civil rights bill and Grant's Arkansis message justify this preparation. It denounces the Hoar committee for its efforts to denounces the Hoar committee for its efforts to bring about an adjustment, and condemns the members of the Conservative party who approved their action. A delegation of last-ditch Demo-crats have left for Washington, to endeavor to prevent the recognition of the Kellogg govern-ment by Congress. The immediate action of Congress would stop all further factious opposi-tion to the State government, and spoil the game of keeping the Louisiana controversy open for the campaign of 1876.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Darien Surveys-Insurrection in Peru. the 20th of January, in search of a canal route across the Isthmus in the neighborhood of the line of the Panama railroad. They started from a point on the river Chagres near the village of Matachin, suitable for the construction of a grand reservoir, and are surveying from there to the Pacific first. This completed, they will return to

Parific first. This completed, they will return to the same point and survey to the Atlantic.

The Darien surveying party under Lioutenant Collins started from Aspinwall, in the United States steamer Canandaigua, on the 28th ult. for the Atrairo river. The party will ascend at the Atrairo to the Napipe 'n a steam iaunch, and irom there carry out their surveys. After performing this service the Canandaigua will return to Aspinwall, and Captain Barrett, her commander, will compane the survey of the Charres. turn to Aspinwall, and Captain Barrett, her com-mander, will commence the survey of the Chagres river size, in connection with the proposed canal. The Government of Nicaragua has issued a de-cree ucclaring Mesquito Territory, including San Juns, to be a part of the Republic, and ordering that the Indians should be watched and made to respect the sovereignity of Nicaragua over it. The Government of San Juan is instructed to see that all censuls of breign countries there have the exequator of the Nicaraguan Govern-ment.

nent,
Peruvian advices state that a battle took place Peruvian advices state that a battle took place on the lith uit., about four leagues from Caja-marea, between the insuraent forces, 500 strong, under the leadership of Miguel Iglevines, and the Government troops, under Col. Aguirre. The rebels defeated; over 80 prisoners taken; losses not stated. The victims, it is said, of the lawless soldiery to La Par, Bolivia, amount to more than 100, including women, children, old men and pacific citizens. The pillinge was carried on for four days uncontrolled.

Schate Bill Carried-The Legitimists Hope vet to Rally and Defeat the Constitutional Measures-Republicans Endeavor to Conciliate. PARIS, Feb. 11.—The smendment to the Senate ill was carried to-day by the united votes of the Left and the Bonapartists. Fifty Legitimists at . stained from voting, but they hope to cause the rejection of this as well as all the other constitutional bills when they come up for final action.
The Right Centre is dissatisfied with the course legislation has taken, and the committee of thirty are disposed to resign. The Leit has decided to make every possible concession in matters of detail in order to save the constitutional bills.

The Missionary Outrages Greatly Exaggerated-Other Matters Unsettled. NSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Dragoman the American Legation, who has just returned from Syria, where he has been investigating the outrages on American missions, reports that the first accounts were much exaggerated. The illtreatment by the soldiers is a pure invention. The question relative to the foreible entrance int a missionary house remains unsettled. It appears the house was American property, but wa inhabited by Turkish subjects.

# Effect of the Proposed Tariff on Sugar an i

Tobacco. HAVANA. Feb. 11.-Details of the tariff bill ending in the United States House of Repreentatives have been received and published. It the general opinion here that the increase of duty on sugar will not affect our planters, while the addition to the tobacco duty, unaccompanied by a corresponding increase on cigars and cigar-ettes, will be of considerable benealt to our manu-

The Insurgents Conquered and Chief Killed VENERURIA, LAGUAYRA, Jan. 24., via Havana. -The insurgent General Ducharme has been utiled and his whole staff taken prisoners. Gen, Quevedo has routed the remaining insurgents at Guiris, in the Eastern part of the Republic. Peace has been re-established in the East and Centre. In the West the trouble is limited to the State of Cors, and there it is expected to end soon.

# PERSONAL.

PERSUNAL.

Mr. and Mrz. Lieut. C. B. Hinten left the city yesterday, on a tour to New York, but will return in a few dayr, when they will start South, and the Lieutenant will join his regiment.

Secretary Bristow, Speaker Hialne, Senator Boutwell and Representatives Phillips, Albright, Shoemaker and Wallace were at the Executive Mansion yesterday, and had conferences with the President.

Ministon yesterday, and had conferences with the President.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Moore S. Falls, brother of Mr. A. J. Falls, the chief clerk of the Department of Justice, which occurred in Baltimore on Monday evening last. Mr. Falls was, during the war, connected with the transportation department of the army on the James and York rivors, and was well known in Baltimore and this city.

The new "seven wonders of the world" are: Geo. B. Corkhill, as a journalist; I. N. Burritt, as a society man; George H. Butler, as a moralist; Jim. Young, as a poet; J. K. H. Wilcox, as a man; Tom. Ochilirca, as a handsome specimen, and Charley Herrog, as an athlote.

Colonel John B. Young, ascentive cierk of the United States Senate, and author of the famous poem beginning and ending—

"There was a silence on my ear."

The echo died upon my ear,"

has had so many and such liberal offers from umbrells manufacturers, for that ear, that he thinks he foresees an early opportunity to resign.—

Brooklyn Argus.

The Argus man has got two gentlemen

Brooklys Argut.

The Argus man has got two gentlemen contounded. Colonel James Hankin Yeans is the executive clerk of the Senate and the well known poet. Cel. John Brown Young is a member of the House and an orator. The first named writes rhymes in the Senate, and the other makes "music" in the House.

### CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS LAST NIGHT.

PACIFIC MAIL INVISTIGATION.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Their Proposition for a Compromise-Correspondence between Gover-

nor McCook and the Presi-

dent-Currency Print-

ing Undecided.

Indian Appropriations. The Senate Committee on Appropriations are bueily engaged in the consideration of the bill making the appropriations for the Indians. Thus far they have not made any material reductions in the amounts.

Commander Wilton Haxton, U.S. N., ordered to equipment duty at the navy yard, New York. Licutenant C. M. Anthony to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Surgeon George M. Woods The Note Printing.

The House Committee on Banking and Cur-rency have as yet failed to agree upon the proposition now before them in regard to the printing of currency and bank notes. It is thought, however, that a vate will be reached to-day, but the probability is there will be two reports submitted, which will of course take the fight between Mr. McCartee and the New York companies to the floor of the House.

The President sent the following nominations to the Schale yesterday: Benjamin F. Martin, to be collector of customs, Marblehead, Mass. John October of the control of the contro The Poor of the District.

Mr. Selemons made an argument before the Committee on Appropriations upon the necessity of an appropriation for \$10,000 for the relief of the of an appropriation for \$10,000 for the relief of the poor of the District, a very large portion of whom come from adjoining States and are non-residents of the District. The money asked for is to be distributed is food, uel and clothing, by the "Citizens' Relief Commission," and every case is to be personally visited and reported upon before relief is given. The sistress is represented to be greater than ever before, and Mr. Solomon's figures and statements left a favorable impression. Court of Alabama Claims.

No. 241, Webster against the United States for loss on board the Charles Ball; judgment rendered for the sum of \$542, and interest ment rendered for the sum of \$512, and interest from March 25, 1832.

Case No. 95, Chas. H. Freble against the United States; judgment was rendered for the sum of \$3,143.19, and interest from February 13, 1855.

By agreement of counsel as to the introduction of oral testimony case 117 was taken up and submitted upon testimony and argued by A. P. A. orse for cinimant and hion. J. A. J. Creewell for the United States.

No other cases being ready on the part of claim ants the court adjourned.

Cases 201 and 353 will be tried to-day by agreement of counsel.

New Congressional Library. The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at their meeting yesterday morning authorized Mr. Morrill of Vermont, chairman, to Tay (lying cast of the Capitol) for the purpose of creeting a building for the library of Congress, or a bill providing for the extension (thirty-four set) of the west front of the Capitol building for the second of the Capitol building for the second of said Burary. Source 72

feet) of the west front of the Capitol building for the accommodation of said library. Square 722 is bounded on the north by A street north, on the east by Second street northeast, on the south by East Capitol street, and west by First street northeast. The fractional squares 728 and 721 are bounded on the north by B street north, south by A street north, east by Second street northeast, and west by First street northeast.

It is understood that the committee are opposed to the bill reported by Mr. Howe from the Joint Committee on the Library, providing for the creation of a new building in Judiciary Square, because it would be too far away from the Capitol building, and because they are of opinion that the square mentioned will be ultimately selected as the site for a new building for the Post Office Department. Should the squares named be purchased there will be room for the erection of a building for the accommodation of a national museum of history and also for a zoological garden.

Pacific Mail Investigation.

Pacific Mail Investigation-The Committee on Ways and Means resumed the Pacific Mail examination yesterday morning, when Richard B. Irwin was cross-examined by Clark Bell, with a view to showing that the contract for Irwin's services was made by Stockwell individually, and that not only the first \$250,000, but all the other checks furnished him were Stockwell's individual checks. Witness swore he could not find copies of his letters to Stockwell, nor the two letters that may have been written to him by Stockwell, in answer to his of February 15 and May 4, 1872; was not positive whether he destroyed his checks on the Exchange bank or the stube of his checks on the Exchange bank or the stube of his checks on other banks; he thought they were in existence, but he could not find them; was not interested in any stock speculations during the pendency of the subsidy bill. He admitted that he had made a suggestion to the China Trans-Pacific Steamship Company of London that the latter should delay action in their negotiations with the Pacific Mail Company, in order to receive a proposition from the Uverland Railroad Company, and that he had written authority from the railroad to make this suggestion.

Wincas was present when Charles Abert drew Clark Bell, with a view to showing that the con-

land Railroad Company, and that he had written authority from the railroad to make this suggestion.

Witness was present when Charles Abert drew the money on his check for \$125,000, and he was present when Whiting drew the check for \$100,000. The money was drawn in New York, May 27, 1872. Witness went to Philadelphia that evening, and proceeded to California the next day.

Mr. Bell then read to Irwin an extract from a letter addressed to the managing director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the China Trans-Pacific Steamship Company by the China Trans-Pacific Steamship Company, January 19, 1873, in which they state that Mr. Irwin was before their board about three weeks previous to the telegraphic confirmation of their charter, and proposed that if the company was not committed to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he was prepared to submit eligible offers for the employment of two of their vessels, namely, the Vasco de Gama and the Vancouver. Witness denied having made the offer, but reiterated his statement as above given.

The Colorado Governorship.

The following is the correspondence between

The following is the correspondence between Gov. McCook, of Colorado, and the President on

tior. McClook, of Colorado, and the President on the subject of the resignation of the former:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, EXECUTIVE MANSION, EVALUATION, D. C., February 3, 1875. EVALUATION OF THE STORY OF TH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1875. }
His Excellency U. S., Grant, President:
Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge tenering me the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General. I thank you most sincerely for this kind offer, and regret that I cannot, in justice to my personal and business affairs, accept the position.

my personal and business affairs, accept the position.

Referring to our conversation in December last
and subsequent ones, I renewed the request then
made to be relieved from duty as Governor of
Colorado. As Congress will soon adjourn, I think
my successor should be confirmed before the adjournment takes place. I shall therefore be glad
to have you consider this a resignation of my postion as Governor.

Please accept my thanks for this additional
evidence of your triendship, and for the many
favors both personal and political shown me in
civil and military life. You can always command
me for any service that I can render to your Administration or to yourself.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant.

Executive Mansion, 2

vant. EDWARD M. McCook.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. 

EXECUTIVE MANSION. 

DEAR GOVERNOR: I have before me your letter 
of the 5th instant, announcing your inability to 
accept the position of Second Assistant Postmaster (feneral). ter General.

I suggested this transfer knowing your desire to be relieved from the Governorship of Colorado Territory, your resignation of which office I reluctantly accept.

Thanking you for your kind expressions of personal friendship, I am yours truly.

Gov. Edward M. McCook, Washington, D. C.

Gov. Edscard M. McCook, Washington, D. C.

Union Pacific.

Mr. Sidney Billon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he makes a formal proposition for the settlement of all disputes between the Government and the company. From his statement it appears that the bonds for which the Government is secured for a return of its advances only by a second mortgage on the road. The bonds mature thirty years from the date of issue, and the amount of the bonds and interest at the time of maturity reaches \$77,000,000, but the company claims that none of this is now due until the bonds mature.

In order, however, to secure the Government and at the same time protect the company from

In order, however, to secure the Government and at the same time protect the company from such an accumulation of debt, he proposes as follows:

"The Union Pacific Railroad Company propose to pay into the Treasury of the United States five hundred thousand dollars per annum on each first day of July, beginning with 1875, and to continue this payment for twenty years, and thereafter, on each first day of July, the payment and the payment and first thousand dollars; and the money so paid in shall be held

by the Secretary of the Treasury as a sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, specially devoted to the extinction of the Government mortgage, interest thereon to be reckened at six (6) per cent, per annum, lawful money, payable semi-annually, and the account of the sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. And this annual payment by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the sontinued without delay or default until the amount to the credit of the company shall be continued without delay or default until the amount to the credit of the company in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be equal to the full amount of the Government mortgage, reckoned at simple interest to same date. The Government lien now existing to remain as security for the discharge of this obligation, and to be canceled when this sunking fund thus created shall equal the mortgage of the Government, reckoned at simple interest, at which time said sinking fund shall be transferred to and shall rest in the United States, and this payment shall be in full discharge of all obligations due from the company to the Government." THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

REPLY OF THE DEPARTMENT. REFLY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The above letter was reterred to the Secretary of the Treasury, with instructions to prepare the necessary data for reply.

To day the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General will hold a consultation on the subject. Should the Secretary conclude to accept Mr. Dillon's proposition the subject will be reterred to Congress for necessary legislation. It is not, however, probable that the Secretary will accept Mr. Dillon's proposition in its present shape.

reierred to congress for necessary legislation. It is not, however, probable that the Secretary will accept Mr. Dillon's proposition in its present shape.

The sixth rection of the act of July 1, 1822, known as the Pacific railroad act, provides that all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of the bonds of the road; and the tot rost thorson until the whole amount is tully paid, and that from the time the road is completed until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five percentum of the net earnings of the road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

The Union Pacific railroad is credited every year with \$525,000, being the amount due for mail service over said road. This amount, added to the various amounts credited for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, supplies and public storer, and the net earnings of the road, it is believed will segregate a great deal more per annum than the yearly payments which Mr. Dillon offers as a compromise.

It seems desirable that some arrangement should be reached whereby the interests of the Government and that of the road should be promoted, and relieve the Attorney General from the necessity of bringing to issue the sults for the recovery of amounts due the Government, which he is preparing to bring against the road.

Republican Caucus.

Republican Caucus. A caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives was called for last night, but owing to a misunderstanding the attendance was not very full. Mr. Maynard, president, and Mr. White, of Alabama, presented the drait of a bill to meet the exigencies of the case as prepared by the caucus committee. The principal points in the bill are as follows: The restoration to the President of the right to suspend the writt of hebeas corpus the same as he had under the fourth section of the Ru-Rius act, either all over a State or in any portions of it, as the exigencies of the case may demand. In two other sections of a State by eithers a nother State for the purpose of subverting a State government, and also sgainst the citizens of another State for the purpose of subverting a State government, and also sgainst the citizens of a State sonspiring wrombining for the purpose of overturning a State government. The commission of this crime is created a foliony punishable by imprisonment and fine. The bill also proposes to calarge the powers of the supervisors of elections, and of the United States marshals. They are to be given in all cases the same powers and authority as those officers now possess in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants A caucus of the Republican members of the

same powers and authority as those officers now possess in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants and over.

Under the bill election officers will not be aland over.

Under the bill election officers will not be allowed to adjourn or separate until they shall have counted and declared the vote. It is provided that while the vote is being counted the United States supervisors shall be present, and it shall be their duty to make a count also, and certify it to the chief supervisor of elections, so that there shall be two sets of the report of elections. It is also provided that the reconstructed States shall be restricted and confined in their elections to constitutional changes, amendments, &c., to the fundamental conditions and terms of their readmission into the Union. The idea is to prevent the imposition of poll taxes, &c., with a view of depriving the colored people of the right of suffrage. Provision is also made so that it shall be lawful for a voter to vote is any portion of the county in which he lives; in other words, he shall not be confined to the exact precinct in which his residence may be located. The bill was carefully sorutinized by the Republican members of the House Judiciary Counsitive, who units with the caucus committee in recommending its passage.

A motion was made to change the words of the fourth section of the bill so as to make it apply to all the States of the Union instead of the reconstructed portion of them. Speeches in favor of

# TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Opinions of the California Press. [Sepecial to the National Republican.]
San Francisco, Feb. 11.—A recent article is

the Bulletin says:
"The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the
Chamber of Commerce favoring the Southern
Pacific building the California end of the Toxas Pacific entirely omit the important and controlling element in the case, which is the existence of the Central Pacific road. The diverse interests of the two roads would introduce a healthy and rational competition which could not fall to be beneficial all around. We must therefore say that we do not share the apprehensions which shaped the action of the Chamber."

Referring to the articles in the San Francisco

Referring to the articles in the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Diego Union says:

"The Chronicle having fully established the reputation of champion liar of the Pacific coast, what it says is of no consequence, except as to revealing the aims of the monopoly that controls it. The true sentiment of the people of San Francisco on the question of competition has been expressed by the Bulletin, the Examiner, the Call, and the Post. If there is a single proposition that would sweep the State from Oregon to the Colorado river by an almost unanimous vote it is in favor of the Government granting the assistance asked for Scott's Texas Pacific as an independent competing road. That is the way the people feel, no matter what a dezen men in San Francisco or Los Angeles may say over the seals of chambers of commerce, at the dictation of Leland Stanford, or what the hired organ of the monopoly may affirm or deny."

of commerce, at the dictation of Leland Stanford, or what the bired organ of the monopoly may affirm or deny."

The Los Angeles Herold says:

"The greatest want of California is another Pacific railroad. The Central Pacific line has too much the character of a monopoly to yield all the benefits expected from it. Nothing short of healthy competition can correct the evil. In guaranteeing the interest, properly guarded, on the bonds of the Texas Pacific, the Government can proceed without risk and secure early completion of the road. An enterprise of such national importance ought to have the encouragement of the National Government. If the creation of the present monopoly was the work of Congress it is unquestionably the duty of Congress to relieve the public of that monopoly, which it can easily do in the way suggested."

The Los Angeles Express says:

"If Scott's road will not be a competing line then the language of the act establishing the road is mere subterfuge, for it involves a complete understanding that the Texas Pacific would be an independent trans-continental line. Scott's strong argument before Congress and the nation is that the road shall be a competing one."

The Steckton Herold says that "a great many reasons can be urged in support of the bill. A railroad from Texas to the southern part of this State would benefit the Pacific slope by promoting inmigration and development. It would help the Scuth by bringing the Southern States directly in the line of transit between the two ceans. Everybody wants and would be benefited by it except the other Pacific people in "The Vallejo Independent says:

"The effort of the Southern Pacific people in

nted by it except the other Pacific railroal lines."

The Vallejo Independent says:

"The effort of the Southern Pacific people in the interest of the Central Pacific to get control of the California terminus of the Texas Pacific ought to be defeated. Hetter keep the law as it is and have too independent lines."

The San Mateo Times says:

"The Central Pacific has taken alarm, and is exercised about the progress of the Texas Pacific scheme. Competition is the life of trade. The single artery of overland communication is barely sufficient even now, it it was conveniently situated, for a large portion of the residents of the State, and, worst of all, it is without competition. It is difficult to see on what grounds opposition can be offered to the Texas Pacific. That road asks no subsidy, but merely an indorsement of bonds. The selfish interests of the Central Pacific should not be allowed, for an instant, to weigh against the solid advantages offered by its rival. It is abundantly shown that the Texas Pacific would, with proper safeguards, provide protection against the monopoly of overland travel and transportation."

The Arisons Cluizen says:

"If the people of Seuthern Californ'a, Arisona and New Mexico see to it, their Representatives in Congress will do their duty. Not less than ten million ef people are directly interested in the Texas Pacific, and its completion will prove a measure of economy to the whole people."

The San Bernardius Argus asys:

million of people are directly interested in the Texas Pacific, and its completion will prove a measure of economy to the whole people."

The San Bernardius Argus says:

"We have always believed the bill to aid the completion of the Texas Pacific would pass, and we believe our members of Congress representing the whole of Southern California to ac great a degree."

The Sacramento Union says:

"In the interest of Jay Gould and the Union and Central Pacific corporations; the New York Tribune is publishing deceptive and damaging statements touching the bill to aid the Texas -Pacific enterprise it here is nothing surprising in this, but that is no reason why the Chicago Tribune, which is not controlled by Jay Gould, bor the Central and Union Pacific influences, should take up the cudgel against Scott, to the extent of republishing and Indorsing such misrepresentations. Its New York namesiake is so well understood here and in Washington that, if anything can induce Congres to grant the request of Scott and the company, it is its known hestility to the proposed rival cond."

Serious Railroad Accident. night express going south on the Oil Creek rail. road last evening was thrown from the track, by the breaking of a rail, three miles north of this place. Several passengers were injured. Thos. R. Robinson, the treasurer of the road, was sericusly hurt about the head. W. N. Alward, of Titusville, had two ribs broken, and a young girl mauded Mary Martin had her back broken, and is supposed to be fatally injured. The wounded were brought to this city.

### ALABAMA INTIMIDATION.

HOW YOUNG REILS WAS MURDERED.

KILL HIM, CAMN HIM, KILL HIM.

FOUL MURDER OF BILLINGS AND IVEY

EMASCULATION AS A FINE ART. old B. seal, Taken out and Hung"-

Entertaining Extracts from the Printed Testimony Taken by the Alabama Congressional Investigating Committee.

The following extracts from the printed report of the Alabama investigation, just closed, point clearly to the condition of terrorism and violence prevailing in that State. On pages 3,4 and 6 appears the testimony of Elias M. Reils, Republi can supervisor of elections in Bartram county. We make a few extracts:

We make a few extracts:

Question by the chairman of the committee.

Q. State whether there were any deeds of violence perpetrated within your sight or hearing on the day of election. If so, by whom and by what party. State in what the deeds consisted.

A. I was at Spring Hill, as United States supervisor, on the day of election, the 2d day of November. Q. State what was done at the time the ballot

Q. State what was done at the time the ballotbox was destroyed, and how it was destroyed. A.
The pells were closed at 5 o'clock, as the law requires. One of the clerks got resady to go to
counting out the votes in ten or afteen minutes.
The other clerk did not get his poll-sheets ready
antil just at dark. The managers were hurrying, but failed to get them ready. The clerk's
name was Thomas Swanson. When he got them
ready, he got up, without saying a word to anybody, went to the door and opened is. That door
had been barred several times to keep the crowd
out, and the last time, when the crowd was very
boisterous, I went and barred it myself, good and
strong. It took him some time to open it. As
seen as he startest to that door the crowd of Demorrats moved to it, as though they understood
what he was going there for. As soon as he got
the bar from the door they ran against it and
came in, and then they commenced a promisenous
firing. A portion of them ran for the light and
knocked that out. The instant before the light
was put out, several of the crowd commenced
firing, as I could see, at me, and balls did go in
the wall, just above my head; but that was only
for an instant until the light was out, and then it
was a promisenous shooting all around that room.
The managers had run away, as I found out alterward, and there was no one in there but myself
and my son. They did not touch me.

terward, and there was no one in there but myself and my son. They did not touch me,

BUT MURDERED MY SON.

Q. How old was your son? A. If he had lived he would have been seventeen years of age on the third day of this month.

Q. How was he murdered? A. He was shot; three balls entered his thigh and one his bowels; that was the shot that killed him.

Q. Was he near you when he was hit? A. He had his hand on my shoulder when he was hit.

Q. Was he near you when he was hit? A. He had his hand on my shoulder when he was hit.

Q. Where was the ballot-box destroyed? A. It was destroyed at that time. I never saw any more after the light went out.

Q. Where was the ballot-box destroyed? A. It was destroyed at that time. I never saw any more after the light went out.

Q. How long after this firing did you remain in the house? A. I can hardly tell; I could not keep much time just then, because there were twenty-five guns firing every second, or even more; I was there two or three minutes, perhaps.

Q. Did you take your son out with you? A. During the firing, when I thought I recognized by his voice as Comer, who lives at Spring Hill depot, called me. I asked him what he wanted. He says: "I have come here to protect you." I said. "That is all right." He came right up to me, and then, for the first time, I missed my son's hand off my shoulder, but he had told me before that he was shot. He told me

THAT HE WAS SHOT TO PLECES. When Comer came up I missed his hand, and felt around and could not feel him. I told Comer that I wanted to find my son; that he was shot. He said, "Wait a minute, you can't find him now." His brother and two or three others came up, and they o'ddered a light. One of these men went out to the door and found my son there. Three or four colored men took him and carried him up to Dr. Davis's, about 360 yards off, and in a few minutes, the crowd around me preventing my being shot any more, guarded me up there. I went back to the polling place next morning with the licutenant and some soldiers, and looked at the place. The contents of the ballot-box seemed to have been emptied on the floor and burned. I could see scraps of the poll-lists and ballots there. The place was riddled all around with bullets. with bullets.

Ey the Chairman: Q. What was said, if any

thing, within your hearing, about the time of the firing, and of the destruction of the ballot-box A. The remark I heard, may be a hundred time "KILL HIM, DAMN HIM, KILL HIM."

That was me, of course, because I was the United States supervisor in the room. I suppose that was the reason they said it.

By Mr. Euckner: Q. You were appointed by the District Court as supervisor? A. I was appointed by the United States Circuit Court.

By Mr. Cannon: Q. You say there were some shots fired before this clerk of the election fired at your A. No, sir; not before. As soon as he unbarred the door the crowd ran against it and came in, and then the first shots were fired.

Q. Immediately after that the light was put to the light they put it out.

Q. What were Swanson's politics? A. Democratic. "KILL HIM, DAMN HIM, KILL HIM,"

Q. What were Smallson of the other clerks?

Q. What were the politics of the other clerks?

A. All Democrats. Daniel Parsons was a colored inspector there.

Q. Was that under the State law? A. Yes.

He was a Republican. THE OTHERS WERE ALL DEMOCRATS clerks and inspectors.

Q. Before this door was unbarred and broken in, you speak of a good deal of disturbance outside. Who was making that disturbance, if you could observe? A. It was that crowd of Democrats. Q. What had become of the colored voters? A.

Q. What had become of the colored voters? A. The colored voters had stood about there, and nearly all of them voted. They stood their ground well that day, and voted straight along, but mest of them when they had voted would go home. There was only, I suppose, a hundred colored men there, and maybe not that many.

Q. As near as you can estimate, how many white men were there engaged in the breaking in of the door and the destruction of the ballot-boxes? How many gathered there making a demonstration and apparently acting together?

A. I should say forty. There was a good many more than that there, but some were old men and took no part, apparently. took no part, apparently.

Q. Who appeared to be the leader, do you know? A. Yes, sir. Hut, unless you require me to tell his name, I do not want to do it now, for this reason: I am proseeting all that crowd, and I do not want them

TO KNOW THAT I KNOW THE NAMES
until the trial comes off. You can all readily
understand the reason of that.

By Mr. Albright: Q. You know, but, for prudential reasons, do not wish to disclose the names
at this time? A. Yes, sir. I do not say that I
know all of them, but I can identify some of them.

By Mr. Buckner: Where is that prosecution
going on? A. In the United States court at
Montgomery. The circuit court grand jury of
Barbour county has sat since that, but no indictments have been found in any of those cases.

By Mr. Unnnon: Q. Were those citizens of the
county that were engaged in these disturbances?
A. Yes, sir. There may have been some others
that were not citizens, but they were nearly all
so. TO KNOW THAT I KNOW THE NAMES Q. In fact, the vote of

on account of the destruction of the ballot-boxes?

A. There was no return made of it. Parsons himself made an affidavit about that.

Q. In whose Congressional district was that vote? A. The Second Congressional district, represented by Mr. Rapler.

Q. How did your son happen to be in that place?

A. During all that canvass he told me that he wanted to go with me to the Reguibliean meetings, because he thought that I was in danger; and if there was anything done he wanted to see who did it; and that day, when the time came to go to Spring Hill, he said he wanted to go, and of course I agreed to allow him. When the first shooting took place outside, about II o'clock, he said to me that he wanted to come in. I asked the inspectors if he could come in, and they at once skreed to it, and said

THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIM THERE. THAT PRECINCY WAS NOT RETURNED AT ALL,

THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE HIM THERE.

That is the reason he was there.

Q. What was said or done, if anything, by you or your son, or any one else in the room, to bring on the difficulty? A. Nothing in the world.

By Mr. Buckner: Q. I understand you and the efficers were in a room to yourselves. A. Yes, sir, holding the election.

Q. Was that about dark? A. When the ballot-boxes were destroyed it was just about dask; may be a few minutes before it got dark.

Q. What position, if any, were you holding at that time? \* \* Had you any public position either in the State or city government? A. I have been judge of the city court of Eufauls for nearly five years. I resigned a short time ago, but I was judge of the city court then.

Q. That is the only position you beld, was lift A. Yee, sir, until I was appointed United States supervisor. I was a candidate in the county for re-election as judge of the city court.

Q. You were nominated by that convention? A yes, sir.

Q. That is a court confined to the city of Eufauls alone? A. No, sir; to the county.

Q. All your ticket was elected, was it not? A. Our ticket was elected, but then they threw out the Spring Hill box, and that put them in by about one hundred votes. They had, however, driven away eight hundred or a thousand voters at Eufaula, and, as we contend, the Democrats repeated on us near the edge of the counties where they could import from the adjoining counties.

Q. The result is that you were not elected, or did not get the effice, although you think you were actually elected? A. I know

I was Blebthed by the county.

I WAS BLECTED BY TWO THOUSAND

# a colored Republican journalist of Mobile, corroborative of statement of threats, intimidation and violence on election day: By the Chairman—Q. Were you present at the chairman—A. I was

By the Chairman—Q. Were you present at the election? A. I was.
Q. State whether any threats were made, or any violence was used, on the day of election to prevent any person from the free exercise of the right of suffrage. A. I understood in the merning of the day of the election that the Democrats had placed justices of the peace at each polling place for the purpose of making arrests. Some of the colored men came to me and said they were arresting our men down in the Fourth and Fifth wards. I went down to the Fourth ward, and found there John N. Taylor, who was a notary public and ca-officio justice of the peace. My attention was called to two colored men who had been arrested on the charge of

BAVING VOTED OR ATTEMPTED TO VOTE
a second time. Myselt and another prominent
colored Republican down there asked Mr. Taylor
about it, and he said that the matter was out of his
hands, that we would have to go to the sherill.
We asked him what was the bond? He said they
were under \$5,000 bonds. We first asked him
whether he would receive a bond for those men.
He said that he could not. We went after the
sheriff and did not find him, but found his deputy,
and told him we desired to give bond to get these
men out of jail. The deputy sheriff said that he
knew nothing of the case; that it had not been
brought into his office. I told the deputy: "Mr.
Taylor says the matter is lett with the sheriff; it
is in this office now, and here is the place we have
to come." He said: "You tell Mr. Taylor I say
it's no such thing. There is nothing of the kind,
and no such case has been brought in here, and I
know nothing about it." We failed to get them
out. We went back to Mr. Taylor; he insisted
that the matter was with the sheriff; and we
could not get the man out. While we were in
there they brought in two or three other colored
men, and one of the Democratic deputy sheriffs
said:
"This Man is a Rephater." HAVING VOTED OR ATTEMPTED TO VOTE

"THIS MAN IS A REPEATER."

He administered an oath to him. It was stated that this man was seen to vote Illegally, and he was ordered to be sent to jail. Myself and the other perron who was with me insisted on this man having a trial or hearing; that he could produce witnesses that he had not voted at all that day. The magistrate would not listen to us and would give the man no trial, and sent him to jail on the charge of these Democratic departy marshals. We stood there for a little white, witnessing similar proceedings in several other cases. We understood that was the programme at their poils. We tried to get those men out on bonds, but they put us to so much trouble that we could not do so. A good many of the men, we were satisfied, were put in wrongfully on charges that could not be sustained. Since that time THE GRAND JURY HAVE MET.

THE GRAND JURY HAVE MET, and I notice here, from the proceedings of the court, in the Mobile Register, a Democratic paper: "Twelve of the negroes charged with lilegal voting, against whom no indistuments were found, were brought before this court yesterday, on a writ of Asbeas corpus and there being no proof against seven of them they were discharged, while the remaing five were bound over under fitty dollars bond to the next term of the City Court." There were a good many others in there. I do not know the exact number.

COLORED MEN WERE SO INTIMIDATED that we could not get them to go up and vote at all.

Q. How many do you estimate were kept away?

—A. Quite a number of them. I went up to the
Seventh ward poil, and they had a justice of the
peace there also. I saw quite a number of men
standing around the poils there, who could not be
persuaded to go up to the poils and rote for fear
of being arrented, because the Democratic deputy
marshais were so unscrupulous that they would
go up and swear that the men had voted, although
they had not cast a vote that day. It was done
for the purpose of defeating them and other men
ceming up to the poils and casting their votes for
the Republican ticket.

Q. State whether anything else was done to the Republican licket.

Q. State whether anything else was done to intimidate the people; whether there were armed men. and, if so, whether they were armed men of the United States or citizens!—A. This

in a wholesale manner. At the Seventh ward, the largest voting place in the city, there was such a large number of men who had not voted, and complained that they could not get a chance to vote around there, that I went up two or three times during the day and advised them to go off, if they could not vote in that ward, and vote in some other ward. They could scarcely be persuaded to do so. Later in the day Allan Alexander, a colored Republican, went up there and advised those men who had not cast their vote on that day to go down to the Fourthward poils and vote. They said, "Well, if we go INTIMIDATION WAS CARRIED ON their vote on that day to go down to the Fourth-ward poils and vote. They said, "Well, if we go down there we will not be able to vote, because the same thing will occur." Alian said to them, "This poil seems to be pretty well crowded; there is pienty of room at the Fourth-ward poil; all you men who have not voted, and complain that you cannot vote here, come with me, and I will see that you vote down at the Fourth-ward poil." They started down—I do not know exactly how many, but I presume about 150 men from that one ward. As soon as these men started down, the Democratic ouriers, who were on horseback, started round in every direction and went to all the poils and notified the Democrats that those men were coming to vote. These Democratic mounted couriers formed a regular line of battle at each poiling-place. Just as this crowd got about midway of the block on Government street, between St. Emsnuel and Royal streets, these Democrates on horseback rode right up and

DELIBERATELY FIRED INTO THE CROWD.

They killed one man instantly. I did not know the man myself, but I went round to the police station, where they had taken his body, and inquired what his name was, and was informed that it was William Kinney. One man, S. S. Davis, I am told, was shot through the thigh. That occurred, I think, about 2 o'clock, possibly a little later in the day, my information is, although I was not up at the jail, that there were two men killed up there. I got as near to the facts as I could, and obtained their names and published a statement, and from the fact that the Democratic paper there never contradicted the statement I took it for granted I was correct. Those men had been arrested on a charge of illegal voting, and were being taken out to the jail, and upon some pretext or other, I know not what, DELIBERATELY PIRED INTO THE CROWD.

THEY WERE KILLED
before they reached the jail. Their names were
Bill Jackson and Norman Freeman. There is a golden and Norman Freeman. There is a colored man who is working at Russell's mills, in Mobile, who was right at the jail-yard gate and saw the whole transaction. Mobile, who was right at the jail-yard gate and saw the whole transaction.

Q. State any other facts of intimidation or violince of which you have knowledge in connection with the election. A. A colored sam, named Charles Hall, who lives in Mobile, was sent up from Mobile to Escatawba, in Washington county, with Republican tickets. He was met on the care, and there told by a Democrat that he know what his object was, and where he was going, and what he was going for, and warned him that if he went for the purpose of distributing Republican tickets, or doing anything to enable the colored people down there to vote the Republican ticket,

people down there to vote the Republican ticket,

HE WOULD HE KILLED.

Q. Do you know of this of your own knowledge or by hearsay? A. This is his own statement to me. We could not get any one to go up there with the tickets for fear of being ill-treated.

Q. Were there there any Republican tickets at that precinct at that election? A. My information is that there were no Republican tickets at there on that day.

By Mr. Cannon—Q. Why did you fail to get anybody to take the Republican tickets up there? A. Because any man going to take Republican tickets up in Washington county ran the risk of losing his life. We have never been able to canvass that county.

By the Chairman—Q. Why? A. Because the Democrats will nurder a man if he goes there to make a Republican speech.

On nage 17 annears the testimeny of Robert Democrats will murder a man if he goes there to make a Republican speech.

On page IT appears the testimeny of Robert Reed, a colored Republican farmer, and member of the Alabama General Assembly for four years.

Question by the Chairman: Q. State whether you know any facts of intimidation and violence in connection with any political meetings, or in connection with the free expression of political sentiments, before the election, at any time or place in that county. If so, state the times, places and the manner in which it was done, A. At Coatopa I had a club organised. There was a good deal of fuss at that political meeting. They THREATENED TO RILL THOMAS IVEY.

THERATENED TO KILL THOMAS IVEY.

He was killed after Mr. Billings was.
Q. State any tacts that you know personally about that. A. It was on a place belonging to Bob Thompson, a colored man, and the Demorats said we should not hold any secret organization, and if it was not broken up they would burn his place and kill him. They were lying around his house, and after he found they were in earnest he got a squad of met, and they staid with him until after the election, or I suppose he would have been killed. If I am not mistaken, I think some are guarding him yet. They had a big barbacue there the very

DAY MR. BILLINGS WAS KILLED. DAY MR. BILLINGS WAS KILLED.

DAY MR. BILLINGS WAS RILLED.

The club generally met on Saturday evenings.
Q. How many belonged to it? A. We had five
hundred belonging to that club.
Q. Were they prevented from meeting at any
time by threats of violence? A. There was a
good deal of threatening, but they would go.
Mr. Billings and Mr. Wells were to meet me at
Bob Thempson's to address a big barbacue on a
Saturday. I do not recollect the day of the
month. I received a notice early in the week
that if I went to Coatopa and made a speech
MY HEAD WOULD BE SHOT OFF.
I wrote to Bob Thompson to write to Livingston

I wrote to Bob Thompson to write to Livingston to the high sheriff of that county, to be there and command peace and preserve order that day, as we should certainly speak. He did so. The high sheriff came, and several other gentlemen sat around the stand. I got up and made a speech, and so did Ivey and Bennett. Billings did not go there, for the reason that he could not get any conveyance. After the speaking was over we retired from the stand and went and ate dinner, and came cut. Those white gentlemen followed me out, and the sheriff said to me, "As long as you go through the country making such speeches as you made to day I will protect you, although there was a good deal of your speech that I did not like; but it was the truth, and I could not deny it or get around it. But," he says, "we will not stand the way I way I way spock."

it or get around it. But," he says,
"WE WILL NOT STAND THE WAY IVEY SPORE,"
That was Mr. Wm. Williamson, the high sheriff
of the county. Ivey advocated the civil rights
bill. I did not say anything about that. I told
them that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth
amendments guaranteed me all the rights I cared
about at this time.
Q. Did they prevent Ivey from speaking about
thatr A. They were getting pretty mad and
about to kick up a row, and I sent a man around
and took him off the stand, and would not let
him speak. He did not speak at any other place BECAUSE HE WAS KILLED

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHOLERA.

SUFFRAGE DENIED TO THE DISTRICT

HONEST MEN TO OCCUPY THE OFFICES,

FORTY MILLION BEVENUE BILL.

The Democratic Leaders Declare for Repudiation - The Cloven Foot Shown by the New York Candidate for Speaker-The Credit of the Government to be Saved by the Republican Party alone.

### THURSDAY, February II, 1875.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., presented the views f Mr. SAULSHURY and himself as members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the case of Mr. Pinchback. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. SCOTT presented memorial of citizens of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other citizens of Penn-sylvania, remonstrating against a tariff duty on

ten and coffee. tea and conce.

Similar petitions from citizens of Ohio and
lowa were presented by Messrs. Shrinkan,
DENNIS and Whight.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, Mr. Ingalls and
Mr. Pratt. reported adversely on various private
pension bills, and they were indefinitely postnoned. oned.

Mr. CAMERON called up House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission

to be held at Rome next year. Passed.
Mr. CLAYTON called up bill to establish the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Indian country. Passed.
Mr. HOWE asked to take up his motion to reconsider the passage of the bill granting a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla.; but

but Mr. SPRAGUE objected. The calendar of general orders being proceeded with, the

was called, and on motion of Mr. BOREMAN the following bills were disposed of Senate bill granting the right of way to the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Senate and Walla-Walla Railroad and Transportation Company, and for other purposes; which was discussed at considerable length and, after amendment, was rejected.

House bill to provide for the reapportionment of the Legislative Assembly of Idaho Territory, Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Claims, reported, with amendment, bill for the relief of John M. Dorsey and Wm. Shopard.

Mr. BOUGY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on bill for the relief of John A. Friend. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. FENTON introduced bill for relief of Jno. Chaz Ecales and A. Esster, of New York. Private Land Claims.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced bill in relation to Benj. F. Garvin and Henry H. Stewart, chief engineers of the navy. Naval Affairs.

Mr. NCUREERY introduced a bill premising that it had been reported in a responsible medical journal of the United States that a coolie ship from Calcutta had become infected

WITH EPIDEMIC CHOLERA. with hydranic Cholker.

during the veyage, and it had been announced in a Texas paper that a disease resembling choicers was raging in Mexico at no great distance from the frontier; therefore, the Screetary of War be directed to detail a medical officer of the army, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to investigate carefully the matter of said reports, and if found to be based on fact he shall, through the Surgeon General, sive due and timely notice the Surgeon General, give due and timely notice of the advance and spread of the disease, and should it threaten to reach the United States during the coming year, it shall be the duty of said officer to complete records of the epidemic and report the same to Congress. It appropriates also \$5,000 to defray the expense of the investigation. Appropriation estigation. Appropriations. The unfinished business, being

THE MORRILL HILL,
for the government of the District of Columbia,
was taken up, on which Mr. Whight, of Iowa,
was entitled to the floor.
Mr. WRIGHT explained the different provisions of the substitute submitted by him for the
pending bill. His bill, he said, was designed to
preserve the example of free institutions at this
Capital of the Republic. It was democratic, while
the pending bill was bureaueratic. His bill, he
held, was much more simple in its machinery.
He argued at length that the right of suffrage
should not be taken from the people of this District, whom he said were the equals of their follow-citizens elsewhere, and, as such, entitled to tow-cataless enswhere, and, as such, entitied to the rights of citimenship.

Mr. STEWART argued against the substitute of Mr. Whight. He said it would be impossible to have a good government in this District, where there was such a large floating population, by having the officers made elective. He intimated that it would be

COWARDLY TO TIELD TO THE CLAMOR COWARDLY TO TIELD TO THE CLANOR about suffrage.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced bill to amend chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning actions and suits of foreclosure of mortgages in certain cases. Judiciary.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, from Committee on Claims, reported with amendment bill for relief of D. R. Haggard, of Ky.

Mr. MERRIMON argued at some length that the Constitution did not contemplate any establishment of suffrage in this District.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Mearon, providing that the Board of Commissioners shall be elected by the qualified voters of the District, was lost by a tie vote, as fol-

Hamilion, Tex., Pease, Hamilion, Hamsey Harvey, Hoberts Hickbook, horma Howe, Spencer Mitchell, Sprague Morton, Washb Oglesby, West, Patterson, Wright Sanlsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, dithert.

resulting as follows: YEAS,
Hamilton, Tex., Patterson,
Hamilin,
Harvey,
Hiltcheok,
Hoperison,
Hiltcheok,
Mitchell,
West,
Morton,
Wright-21. W.

Wr.

MAYS.

Hamilton, Md., Schurz,
Vowe, Shermus,
Circery, Shermus,
Vimon, Stewart.

Ndc., Stewart.

Nackton,
Thurman,
Tipton,
Washburn,
Windom-35. Dennis. Ferry, Mich., Silbert, Soldthwalte, Sordon,

THE BLECTION OF A DELEGATE this amendment.

Mr. SARGENT said he offered it for several

Mir. SARGENT said he offered it for several reasons; first, because the people of the District wanted it, having petitioned for it; second, because it preserved the principle of suffrage; and also because the Delegate could represent the interests of the people of the District, and speak for them on the floor of the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was all a piece of moonstate. Mr. EDMUNDS said it was all a plece of moonshine. The people of the District were to be governed entirely through officers to be appointed by
the President. They were to have no share or
lot in their own government, but the right of suffrage was to be preserved through the election of
a Delegate in Congress, who would not even have
a vote on snything that came up. It was too
thin, and the people of the country could not be
deceived by it. It was perfectly useless to inflict
upon the people of this District the heavy expense involved in electing a Delegate to Congress
who could be of no earthly use to them.

Mr. MOERILL, of Mc., said he would be willing to accept the amendment of Mr. Sancuary.
He relievated, however, that the question of suffrage had nothing at all to do with this matter,
and he was

NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED BY THIS TALK

bout what the people of the country would think of it. THURMAN said the people of this Dis-trict were brought in daily and familiar inter-course with members of Congress, and had no trouble in making their wants known. Their pe-titions came up here as regularly as our daily prayers. There was no necessity for a Delegate for this District, and he should not vote for the amendment. mendment.
Mr. MORTON said he was not willing to ac cept this smendment, as it is a more empty form and conveys no power, and he should not vote for it. He called attention to the fact that there had been this afternoon A SOLID DEMOCRATIC VOTE AGALPST

egulating the principle of suffrage. No doubt Democrats thought this was a good thing: It was a good party measure to strike down trage in this District, and would be useful as a suffrage in this District, and would be should vote proceedent hereafter.

Mr. HAMILTUN, of Md., said he should vote for the amendment, as he thought it would be proper for the District to have a Belegade. There were things in the bill which he did not like, but as it was necessary to have some measure, and this was the best that had been presented, he Mr. SHERMAN said it was essential to com-

should have some form of government. He had voted for the smendment of Mr. Moaron, and he thought the Commissioners should be elected by the people, and he had no doubt the next Con-gress would so provide. He would vote for the hill.

by the people, and he had no doubt the next Congress would so provide. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS said all that was necessary was to pass a briet bill providing for the levying and collection of taxes, and let the bill to frame a new government go over to the next Congress.

Mr. MCRRILL, of Me., said in reply to a question of Mr. MORTON that the Sonator knew nothing at all of the bill. He had been talking and talking about, and yet he knew nothing whatever of it. [Laughier.] It would be refreshing for some one to criticise this bill who had read it and knew what he was talking about. This bill had no politics in it at all; there were no jobe in it, nothing in it for street corner politicians; it was to put honest men in office, and when they were in they could not be put out. All this talk about what

why he could say that if the Democrats were supporting this bill with any partisan object they would find that they were putting their foot in it. His friend from Vermout [Mr. Edmunds] was very anxious about the rights of the people of this District, and yet he was anxious that they should be placed at the tender mercles of the Democrats in the next Congress.

Fending further discussion, the Senate, at 5:30 p. m., adjourned. THE DENOCRATS WHEN GOING TO DO

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. MOREY, of La., introduced a joint reso

lution repealing the joint resolution prohibiting the payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion. Judiciary. Mr. COBURN, of Ind., from the Military Com mittee, reported a joint resolution reappointing J. H. Martindale, of N. Y., Hugh L. Bond, of Md., and E. B. Walcott, of Wis., managers for the National Home for

DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS. Passed.
Mr. DUELL of N. Y., introduced a bill for the relief of Sewell B. Corbett, of Alexandria, Va. Area of Course and Course of the Area of the Area of the Cax upon tea and coffee. Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. TYNEH, the House then went into Committee or the Whole on the

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, Mr. McCrany in the chair; the pending question being an amendment offered by Mr. Concra, of Ind., yesterday, allowing public documents and seeds from the Agricultural Bureau to pass free

seeds from the Agricultural Bureau to pass free in the mails.

Mr. FORT, of Ill., favored an amendment he proposed, allowing those articles to go at a very low rate of postage, urgim; that it was too late to attempt a restoration of the franking privilege, and if it was agreed to in the House the Senate would not concur, and the rates would be left as now.

Mr. SPEER, of Pa, proposed an amendment to Mr. Concurs's, making it apply to members of the Forty-third Congress to December 1, 1876. He contended that members should have the free use of the mails as other officers of the Government. He characterized the act of Congress in repealing the franking privilege as cowardice, and said that it was the only vote he had over given in the House for which

HE WAS ASHAMED. The documents and spees were for the people, and there was no good of their being published and procured if it was proposed that they should not not to the people. and procured if it was proposed that they should not go to the people.

Mr. MILLS. of Texas, pointed to the non-fulBillment of the predictions of the then Postmaster General as to the effect upon the postal revenues of the reneal of the franking privilege, and said the deficency had, instead of being diminished, grown from \$2.509,000 to \$9.500,000.

Mr. WILLARD, of VL, contended that the people, if they wanted the decuments, should pay for them as they pay for their school books. Congress had as well appropriate money to meet the demands upon members for subscriptions, political purposes, &c., as the demand for door. the demands upon members for subscriptions, political purposes, &c., as the demand for documents. He had voted for the repeal of the franking privilege in hopes that it would stop the prioling of these decuments. The Agricultural Report which had just been ordered, he said, would cost \$200,000. Congress had the same right to send the people an agricultural newspaper as this Agricultural Report.

Mr. FORT. Then you had better abolish the Agricultural Bureau.
Mr. WILLARD. I am ready to do that,
Mr. WILLARD. I am ready to do that,
Mr. WILLARD. The This To Descoul

WAS NOT THE TIME TO RESTORE the franking privilege. Let the Congress that meets in December, coming fresh from the people, act upon this subject as it tninks proper.

Mr. BEUK, of Ky., called attantion to the fact that the Departments were using \$200,000 in official stamps, and said in his report tor 1872 the Postmaster General said the franking privilege, if abolished, would add three and a half milif abolished, would add three and a half mil-lions to the postal revenues. This statement was put forth to the country with petitions, which cost the country \$500,000. He know it was a fraud then, and did not vote for the repeal. He had known it a fraud ever since, but he had voted against a restoration of the tracking privi-lege in order

TO PUNISH MEMBERS to 73.
Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., offered an ameniment

Mr. HANDALL, of Pm., offered an ameniment providing that no part of the money appropriated shall be used for the purchase of official or newspaper stamps until after due advertisement for proposals, and to the lowest bidder.

Mr. TYNER made the point of order that the amendment proposed new legislation, and the CHAIR sustained the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN, of ind, appealed from the decision of the CHAIR, and the CHAIR was sustained.

The reading of the bill was then completed, and the committee rose and reported it to the House. House.

The year and mays were demanded on the

The bill was then passed as amended.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pa., presented the memorial of John Hoach, protesting against the repeal of the law for additional mail service between the United States and Cuba. Ways and Means.

Un metion of Mr. DA WES, of Mass., the House went into Committee of the Whole on THE REVENUE BILL,

SHEDS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS TO GO PRES the mails, and it was rejected-ayes 60, nays

THE REVENUE BILL,

Mr. HALE of Maine, in the chair.

Mr. DAWES said it so happened that on Feb.
12, 1874, a year ago to-morrow, he addressed the
House on the subject of the revenue, and tried to
show that there was no necessity for taxation. He
honestly believed then that the Government had
ample resources from the then rates of taxation.
Twelve months have rolled around, and he was
as sincere now in urging the necessity of increased
taxation to meet the expenditures of the Government. when he speke a year ago be made an estimate. When he speke a year ago be made an estimate of the income of the Government from all sources. His estimate was for the gross sum of \$281,777,792.99. The actual receipts at the end of the fiscal year were \$228,000,000 as against \$283,000,000. He believed then that the Government would come out at the end of the year with a surplus of \$5,000,000 which could go to the sinking fund. But it did not quite reach that, but was a little over \$2,000,000. The fact that the estimate had so nearly reached the actual receipts, was an indication to him that the administration of public affairs had been

CONDUCTED WITH FIRMMERS AND ENERGY.

Mr. DAWES continuing, said that since De-

Mr. DAWES continuing, said that since De-cember 31, 1374, there had been a falling off from the customs receipts of \$2,800,000,or about \$10,000 a clay. If this should continue through the whole year there would be a

DEFICIT OF \$85,000,000.

He had a paper showing the receipts of the Government for each year since 1870. In 1870 the receipts were \$41,000,000; in 1871, \$633,000,000; in 1872, \$535,000,000; in 1873, \$333,000,000, and in 1874, \$528,000,000. In 1873, 333,000,000, and in 1874, \$528,000,000. In 1873, 333,000,000, and in 1874, \$528,000,000. According to the best information that could be got at the Treasury, it appeared that the scual receipts for the 1872 year fell off as compared with the previous year some \$108,000,000, and there was a difference of \$83,70,600 between the receipts of the first seven months of the carrent fiscal year and the corresponding period last year, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the first seven months of last year was a period of unusual business depression. If we are to get through this year with money not exceeding the estimates of appropriations which must be made to carry out existing laws, we must look for an explanation of the failing off in the receipts, and we must look to some other source of revenue than that now in vogue to meet the demands of the Government. Since the first of the current month there has been a failing off of \$123,439 in the customs receipts. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Committee of Ways and Means had found any existing source of revenue to meet these deficiencies.

In reply to a question from General Butler, Mr. DA W ES said there had been a steady increase in the receipts from Internal revenue as compared with the enstoms receipts.

Continuing, he read the law establishing the sinking fund, and said that any Secretary who violated it would be hable to impeadment; and yet they had not been able to comply strictly with the law because Congress had not furnished the means to carry on the Government. Under law the coin in the custom-houses received from customs duties was mertgaged and DEFICIT OF \$85,000,000.

riamond for a structure running and no officer could more lawfully touch it than a man could honorably spirit off goods which he had pledged for the payment of a debt. This coin was set apart—first, to pay the coin interest on notes of the United States; second, for the payment of one per cent. of the debt of the United States; and third, the residue thereof, and nothing but the residue, was to be paid into the Tressury of the United States. That is not only the law, but it has in it the element of

Had the money been paid into the sinking fund, as required by law, up to January 1, 1874, there would have been paid in the sum of \$117,556,555. The amount netually paid in was only about \$141,000,012. There are those who hold that if the aggregate amount for the sinking fund had been used in the liquidation of the debt, we have equitably discharged the duty in that regard. But the law is explicit that so much must be paid into the sinking fund annually. But, after all that has been done in the way of the reduction of the debt, we have still failen short nearly one hundred millions. The last Secretary of the Treasury had not in the last year of his administration set apart all that was required of him because he had not the funds. Mr. Richardson repeatedly asked for increased taxation, and he put it on the ground that he could not THE PLEDGED PARTH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

DID NOT REMEMBER
any such phraseology, or that it was something
like that.

BY. Evaris rend an account of the interview
between Bowen and the witness in which the
former stated that the latter should demand
Beecher's rettrement from Plymouth pulpit and
the editorship of the Caristian Union.

Witness replied that he remembered something like this, and he also recollected incorporating his demand for Beecher's retirement in
his "true story."

One portion of the statement read contained a
letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to a
friend siter the Woodhull publication, declaring
that the words put into her mouth by Mrs.
Woodhull were all false.

Witness continued: I never remember saying
that Beecher was responsible for my quarret
with Bowen, or that the whole Plymouth church
people were hypocrites, and that if I wished I
could blow their roof off, but I remember Oliver
Johnson making the latter statement. In conversation with Br. Jackers Schults I said my

Vic. Woodhull on the Rampage-A Signifi-

upon me by him in his avidence of Tuesday of